

It is thus apparent that the genus *Gymnocarpium* can not be recognized unless one is willing to split up *Dryopteris* into many small genera, a course which has little to recommend it to botanists who have worked with the genus as a whole.

The genus *Phegopteris* as currently recognized is even more artificial than *Gymnocarpium*, including as it does both *Dryopteris Phegopteris* and *D. disjuncta*, which really are not closely allied. The characters supposed to distinguish *Phegopteris*, namely the creeping rhizome and the exindusiate sori, are found in many unrelated species of *Dryopteris*. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the name *Phegopteris polypodioides* Fée used by Gray's Manual, 7th ed., Wherry, and Broun, is not the oldest available name for the Beech Fern. Under *Phegopteris* the correct name would be *Phegopteris connectilis* (Michx.) Watt, based on *Polypodium connectile* Michx. (1803).

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GRASS STUDIES. IV. ADDITIONAL SPECIES NEW TO ARKANSAS.¹—In connection with a current survey of the grasses of Arkansas, material of several species has been collected that appear to be heretofore unreported for the state. Notes pertaining to these collections are here briefly presented, indicating the locality where these have been found.

ANDROPOGON ELLIOTTII Chapm. Harrison, Boone County, January 20, 1938, *Nielsen*. One mile south of Mt. Gaylor, Crawford County, November 30, 1937, *Nielsen*, no. 5340. One mile south of Canfield, Lafayette County, November 11, 1937, *Nielsen*, no. 5291. Combs, Madison County, January 6, 1938, *Nielsen*, no. 5341. Resettlement Area, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, Washington County, March 20, 1938, *Nielsen*, no. 5345. Another specimen was taken in Oklahoma from between Heaven, Oklahoma, and the Arkansas boundary on November 12, 1937, *Nielsen*, no. 5288.

DESCHAMPSIA FLEXUOSA (L.) Trin. Cameron Bluff, Mt. Magazine, Logan County, May 28, 1939, *Younge and Nielsen*, no. 5947.

Although this species was locally abundant on Cameron Bluff, it was not observed on the several other west-facing escarpments of this mountain.

¹ Research Paper No. 691. Journal Series, University of Arkansas.

FESTUCA DERTONENSIS (All.) Aschers. and Graebn. Devil's Den State Park, near Winslow, Washington County, May 2, 1937, *Nielsen*, no. 4805.

PANICUM PSEUDOPUBESCENS Nash. Doddridge, Miller County, July 23, 1938, *Nielsen*.

From vegetative material taken at Doddridge on November 11, 1937, and grown to maturity at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

SPHENOPHOLIS FILIFORMIS (Chapm.) Vasey. Open prairie near Harrison, Boone County, June 5, 1937, *Nielsen*, no. 4946.

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THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF "PENSYLVANICUS"

FRANK E. EGLER

FERNALD has twice drawn to the attention of the botanical world (RHODORA **19**: 70. 1917; RHODORA **42**: 94-95. 1940) the fact that Linnaeus, Lamarck, and others spelled with one "n" the specific epithet "*pensylvanicus*". The genera with species so named include: *Acer*, *Anemone*, *Avena* (*Trisetum*), *Cardamine*, *Carex*, *Myrica*, *Parietaria*, *Polygonum*, *Potamogeton*, *Potentilla*, *Prunus*, *Ranunculus*, *Saxifraga*, *Silene*, and *Vaccinium*.

Fernald (1940) upholds the Linnaean spelling for the following reasons: (1) The specific name *pensylvanicus* was consistently so written by Linnaeus and his contemporaries; (2) "maps of the 18th century generally show the spelling *Pensylvania*", and therefore (3) the early botanists "were not committing an orthographic error", but (4) "were following the authorized spelling of their day"; (5) "William Pen or Penn used both spellings [That the former was used was on the basis of a signature in Bellonius, *De Aquatilibus* (Paris, 1552), in the Harvard College Library. Professor S. E. Morison, of that institution, writes that the title page of this book has been torn and most of what was apparently the second 'n' has been lost]; Pepys, writing of him, used the first [Pen]".